represented that it was a safe and appropriate remedy for arthritis and rheumatoid conditions and was a safe and appropriate uric acid eliminant; whereas when used as directed, it was not a safe and appropriate treatment but was a dangerous drug in that said article was capable of causing serious, irreparable, or fatal injury to consumers.

Certain of the shipments were also alleged to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as reported in notice of judgment No. 77 published under that act.

On December 8, 1939, pleas of nolo contendere were entered on behalf of the defendants. On January 5, 1940, the court imposed fines amounting to $250 for violation of both acts.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30986. Misbranding of Pixine Pile Remedy and Pixine Ointment. U. S. v. Fred R. Lossoe (The Pixine Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $75. (F. & D. No. 42715. Sample Nos. 8371–D, 14163–D, 35784–D, 35785–D.)

The labeling of these products bore false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative and therapeutic effectiveness. The labeling of one lot of the Pixine Pile Remedy was further objectionable because of the false and misleading representations that it was guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act.

On October 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Fred R. Lossoe, trading as the Pixine Co., Troy, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, within the period from on or about January 18 to on or about September 8, 1938, from the State of New York into the States of Illinois and Massachusetts, of quantities of Pixine Pile Remedy and Pixine Ointment that were misbranded.

Analysis showed that the pile remedy consisted essentially of tannic acid, ichthyol, and volatile oils including turpentine, incorporated in a petrolatum and fatty acid base. Analysis of the ointment showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils including turpentine, origanum oil, and juniper oil, and a small proportion of ichthyol, incorporated in a petrolatum and lanolin base.

One shipment of the pile remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a pile remedy; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for internal and external piles, fistula, ulcer or fissure of anus, all inflammatory conditions of the rectum, hemorrhoids and itching, hemorrhoidal and protruding piles; and effective to give immediate relief to any form of piles, to reduce inflammation, and to relieve and cure itching and smarting of the anus. The said shipment was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "Fully guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act," contained in a circular shipped with the article, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article had been examined and approved by the Government and that it complied with the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906; whereas it had not been examined and approved by the Government and it did not comply with the said Food and Drugs Act. The remaining shipment of Pixine Pile Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a pile remedy; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for internal and external piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, ulcer or fissure of anus, and all inflammatory conditions of the rectum; effective to give immediate relief and to reduce inflammation; and effective as a relief for rectal ailments.

One shipment of the Pixine Ointment was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for varicose and indolent ulcers, scrofulous and inflammatory swellings, all cuts, contused and lacerated wounds, carbuncles, boils, piles, psoriasis and other inflammatory skin diseases, septic wounds, pneumonia or other inflammatory affections of the chest and abdomen, croup, congestion and inflammation of the respiratory organs, ulcers, bed sores, erysipelas, septic infection, inflammatory affections of the skin and respiratory organs, abscesses, bruised and mangled wounds, infected wounds, scaly skin diseases, eczema, and congestion of throat and chest due to colds; effective as an ideal surgical

dressing for inflammation, congestion, and tissue building; and effective as a poultice for pneumonia or any inflammatory condition. The remaining shipment of the Pixine Ointment was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for boils, infected wounds, all kinds of ulcers, pneumonia, skin diseases, swellings, croup, congestion and inflammation of the respiratory organs, bed sores, erysipelas, septic infection, inflammatory affections of the skin and respiratory organs, varicose ulcers, carbuncles, abscesses, bruised and mangled wounds, inflammatory swellings, psoriasis, scaly skin diseases, eczema, inflammatory skin diseases, and congestion of the throat and chest due to colds; and effective as an ideal surgical dressing for inflammation, congestion, and tissue building.

On December 2, 1939, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $75.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30987. Adulteration and misbranding of ampuls of calcium chloride and ampuls of sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin. U. S. v. American Medical Specialties Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $1,200. (F. & D. No. 42672. Sample Nos. 15412–D, 15415–D, 15456–D.)

This case involved ampuls of calcium chloride which differed from the standard established by the National Formulary for such products; and ampuls of sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin all but one of which, upon examination, were found to be deficient in sodium salicylate and sodium iodide, the remaining ampul having been found to contain nothing but water.

On September 29, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the American Medical Specialties Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about March 7, May 16, and July 6, 1938, from the State of New York into the State of Nebraska, of quantities of the above-named drugs that were adulterated and misbranded.

The ampuls of calcium chloride were alleged to be adulterated in that they were sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down therein since they yielded less than 95 percent, namely, not more than 66.1 percent of the labeled amount of calcium chloride; whereas the National Formulary provides that ampuls of calcium chloride shall yield not less than 95 percent of the labeled amount of calcium chloride and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not stated on the container. Adulteration was alleged further in that the strength of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to contain 10 percent of calcium chloride; whereas it contained not more than 6.61 percent of calcium chloride.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Ampoules Calcium Chloride 10%" borne on the boxes and on the ampuls was false and misleading since the article contained less than 10 percent of calcium chloride.

The sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that each ampul of the article was represented to contain a solution containing 2 grams (31 grains) of sodium salicylate, 2 grams (31 grains) of sodium iodide, and 1/50 grain of colchicin; whereas one of the ampuls examined contained no sodium salicylate, no sodium iodide, and no colchicin but did contain water, and the remainder of said ampuls contained a solution containing less sodium salicylate and sodium iodide than the amount represented, those in one shipment having been found to contain not more than 1.02 grams (15.74 grains) of sodium salicylate, not more than 1.2 grams (18.5 grains) of sodium iodide, and those in the remaining shipment having been found to contain not more than 1.04 grams (16.05 grains) of sodium salicylate and not more than 1.09 grams (16.8 grains) of sodium iodide.

The sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Ampoules 20 c. c. * * * Sodium Salicylate 2 Gms. (31 grs.) Sodium Iodide 2 Gms. (31 grs.) Colchicin 1/50 gr.," borne on the boxes and on the ampuls, was false and misleading in that it represented that each ampul of the article contained a solution containing 2 grams of sodium salicylate, 2 grams of sodium iodide, and 1/50 grain of colchicin; whereas